

BORTSOVA, M.P.; GAMAYUNOVA, P.B.; POPLAVSKAYA, A.V.; SHFICHKO, N.P.;  
PAVLOV, G.D.; PODUNOVA, A.T.; LOVA, N.I.; ALEKSANDROVA, R.P.;  
ATARUKOV, A.G.; VOROB'YEVA, Ye.L.; GAN'YANTS, E.N.; GELLER, D.Ia.;  
PARSHINA, M.A.; FILINA, R.A.; CHUVELIYAYEVA, Ye.S.

Selecting demulsifiers for crude oils processed in Groznyi refineries.  
Trudy GrozNII no.4:17-26 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (GrozNII)  
(for Pavlov, Podunova, Lova).  
(Groznyi--Petroleum--Refining)

VOROB'YEV, Ye.I.; FURSHTEYN, I.V.

Some results of work on the problem of radiobiology in  
public health institutions in 1961. Med.rad. no.1:38-45'63.  
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta  
meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.  
(RADIOBIOLOGY)

USSR / General Biology. Physical and Chemical Biology. B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 85493

Authors : Lomovskaya, E. G.; Vorob'yeva, Ye. I.

Inst : Not given

Title : Some Mechanisms in the Development of Progeny  
from Females Irradiated by Gamma Rays during  
Pregnancy.

Orig Pub : Biofizika, 1957, 2, No. 4, 501-512

Abstract : White female mice were exposed to general gamma  
irradiation, dose 200 r (using the GUT-Co-400  
apparatus) at different periods of pregnancy:  
preimplantation--from the 1st day to the 5th day  
(122 females), the period of primary organogene-  
sis--from the 6th to the 12th day (99 females),  
and in the breeding period--from the 13th to the  
19th day (69 females). Irradiation in the pre-

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USSR / General Biology. Physical and Chemical Biology. B  
Abs Jour : Ref Zaur - Biol., No 19, 1958, № 85493

implantation period produced high prenatal mortality. In 70% of the cases, a complete resorption of fetuses occurred and the average number of the litter of the 27 females which produced progeny was 4.5 against 6.7 in the control, which indicated partial resorption of the litter ever. in these cases. However, stillbirths were absent and 82% of the mice born survived up to the period of onset of sexual maturity (the 42nd day) without externally noticeable morphological deviations from the norm, while in weight they often even surpassed the control mice. The period of main organogenesis proved to be heterogeneous in character of the reaction of descendants to maternal irradiation. In cases of irradiation on the 6-8th day of pregnancy (38

Card 2/4

USSR / General Biology. Physical and Chemical Biology. 3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1953, No 85493

females, the prenatal mortality was considerably lower than in the preimplantation period, and the average litter of 17 females producing offspring was larger, but stillbirths were frequently noted and only 56% of the mice born alive survived to the 42nd day with some loss in weight by comparison with the control. However, with irradiation on the 9-12th day of pregnancy (61 females), stillbirths occurred much more frequently and the postnatal mortality increased sharply (only 7½ of the mice survived to the 42nd day). The reason for this increased sensitivity of offspring to maternal irradiation on the 9-12th day of pregnancy is discerned in the fact that during this time the fetus forms the vitally necessary organs. Irradiation at the breeding period

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USSR / General Biology. Physical and Chemical Biology. B

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 19, 1958, No 85493

caused no prenatal mortality of fetuses and rarely caused stillbirths. The average numbers of the litter did not differ from the control, the postnatal survival markedly increased, and 60% of the mice born lived to the 42nd day, although their weight was lower as compared with the control, and with frequent symptoms of radiation diseases.-- E. B. Glikson.

Card 4/4

VOROB'YEVA, Ye.K.

New technology in the manufacture of composite disks for polishing metals. Med.prom. 14 no. 3:52-53 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Mediko-instrumental'nyy zavod "Krasnogvardeyets".  
(POLISHING WHEELS)

VESELOVSKIY, P.F.; VOROB'YEVA, Ye.P.

Dielectric properties of styrene stereocopolymers. Plast.massy  
no.2:6-11 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Styrene polymers—Electric properties)  
(Butadiene)

VOROB'YEVA, Ya.S., assistent; KHASANOVA, N.A.

Clinical aspects of multiple myeloma (Rustitski-Kahler disease).  
Kaz. med. zhur. 41 no.3:69-71 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz 1-y terapevticheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. L.M. Rakhlin) i  
1-y kafedry rentgenologii (zav. - prof. M.Kh. Fayzullin) Kazanskogo  
gosudarstvennogo instituta dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey im.  
V.I. Lenina.

(MARROW—DISEASES)

KOGUROVA, M.I.; VOROB'YEVA, Ye.S.; LEONT'YEVA, K.A.

Experience in a polyclinic rheumatological service. Kaz. med.  
zhur. 4:73-74 Jl-Ag'63  
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Poliklinika No.7 (glavnnyy vrach - V.D.Potulin) g. Kazani  
(nauchnyy rukovoditel' raboty - prof. L.M.Rukhin).

VOROGVEVA, Ye.S.

7  
The following diagram shows the scheme of the apparatus for drying the cartridges with the pyroperoxides. It consists of a rotary kiln for drying the cartridges. Between the kiln is installed an apparatus for removing the catalyst carrier from the pyroperoxides through the conveyor belt to the filter.

Diameter 4.44

VOROB'YEVA, Ye.S.

USSR.

✓ Estimation of linoleic acid in margarine, butter, oil, and  
oxide in tallow. P. O. Kuznetsov, Arkh. Nauk SSSR, No. 1, 33 (1959).  
Verob'yeva, Leningrad, Ukr. Ministry of Food, Ukr. SSR, No. 1, 33 (1959).  
Add 1 g. NaCl to the fat, and permit the titration  
Zn, Tinner's gas, along together with the paper on which  
was weighed to a 100-300 cc. flask and heat on a boiling  
water bath. Add 20 cc. 0.1N NaOH and 2-4 g. NaCl to  
continue heating until the fat and emulsified benzene-tri-  
acetate (SOG) boil. Boil through cotton, and  
the fatty layer 2-3 times with 10-15 cc. water, and add the  
liquid to 100-200 cc. Det. Zn in 20 cc. by titrating with  
0.1N  $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$ . Titrate another 20 cc. with 0.1N NaOH  
and the amount of acid consumed by SOG and  $\text{K}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$   
(A). Calc. the amt. of  $\text{Mg-Na}_2\text{Cl}$  from the ratio  
 $\text{Zn} : \text{Na}_2\text{O} = 0.1N \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 : 0.012N \text{Mg-Na}_2\text{Cl}$ ; i.e., 0.1  
 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 : 0.00400 \text{ ZnO}$

A. S. Mikh.

VOROB'YEVA, YE. S.

Vorob'yeva, Ye. S.

"Observations of the Dynamics of Prothrombin in Cardiovascular Diseases,"  
Kazan' State Medical Inst. Chair of Internal Diseases, Kazan State Inst  
for the Advanced Training of Physicians imeni V. I. Lenin. Kazan', 1955  
(Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 27, 2 July 1955

VOROB'YEVA, Ye.V.; VON'KIN, L.R.

Conjunction of the atmospheric processes and the conversion of  
forms of circulation. Trudy GGO no.181:75-79 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

VOROB'YEVA, Ye. V. and ZGURKO, V. B.

"Probability of Fall of Precipitation as a Function of Synoptic conditions, Temperature, and Humidity of the Air in the Warm Half of the Year in the Southern European Territory of the USSR".  
Trudy Gl. geofiz. observ., No 45, pp 27-35, 1954.

The conditions for fall of intramass and frontal precipitations in summer in south Ukraine and Volga region for 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1951 are clarified. Fall of precipitation is observed on the average in 28.5% of all cases of the occurrence of fronts (the occurrence of precipitation is predominantly frontal); here, the relative humidity in the entire region under investigation is not less than 65-70%. Fronts pass without precipitation when mean humidity is less than 45% in the western portions and less than 20% in the eastern portions.  
(RZhGeol, No 9, 1955)

SO: Sum No 884, 9 Apr 1956

VOROB'YEVA, YE V.

AUTHOR: Vorob'yeva, Ye. V. 36-65-9/10

TITLE: Displacement of Cyclones (K voprosu o peremeshchenii tsiklonov)

PERIODICAL: Trudy Glavnay geofizicheskoy observatorii, 1956, Nr 65(127), pp. 93-97 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Long-accepted rules that the displacement of cyclones tends to coincide with the direction of isohyps for the 700 mb surface and P. L. Broutnov's well known rule are supported by the data presented for 75 cyclonic shifts. The irregular velocity of a cyclone with an average lifetime of 4-5 days and the direction of the shifts (monthly to the right of the 700 mb isohyps) are responsible for the distortion of the trajectories. Improved rules-of-thumb are suggested. There are 1 figure, 5 tables and 10 references, all USSR.

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Vorob'yeva, T.S.V.

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3121

Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya

Voprosy sinopticheskoy klimatologii i geliogeofiziki (Problems of Synoptic Climatology and Heliogeophysics) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 81-p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 89) Errata slip inserted. 1,200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.

Ed. (Title page): L.A. Vitel's, Candidate of Geographical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): Yu.V. Vlasov; Tech. Ed.: N.V. Volkov.

PURPOSE: These articles are intended for geophysicists and meteorologists in the field of long-range weather forecasting.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of 8 articles in the field of synoptic climatology with emphasis on the methodology of long-range forecasting and problems in heliophysics in relation to weather. An analysis is given of studies conducted in the transfer

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Problems of (Cont.)

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of moisture over European USSR and the use of the results obtained in quantitative precipitation forecasting. Problems in the formation of thermal anomalies in the USSR, taking into account the inertia of the thermal regime, macrocirculation, and helio-geophysical relations, are discussed. Forecasting the level of the Caspian Sea for the coming ten-year period on the basis of expected solar activity is attempted. Problems in the verification of long-range weather forecasts are also discussed. References accompany individual articles.

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Grigor'yeva, A.S. Transfer of Water Vapor Over European USSR During Different Times of the Year	3
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Pokrovskaya, T.V. The Two-Year Cycle in Meteorological Phenomena	28
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Problems of (Cont.)

SOV/3121

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2270

Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya

Voprosy sinopticheskoy klimatologii (Problems in Synoptic Climatology) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 105 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 87) 1,100 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Ed. (Title page): T.V. Pokrovskaya, Candidate of Geographical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): T.V. Ushakova; Tech. Ed.: A. N. Sergeyev.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Observatory's Transactions is intended for meteorologists and climatologists.

COVERAGE: The authors are primarily concerned with the possibility of using various monthly characteristics of atmospheric circulation in forecasting monthly air temperature anomalies.

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Problems in Synoptic Climatology)

SOV/2270

One of the articles discusses the inertia of the temperature and its utilization in forecasting. Other articles are concerned with the effects of solar activity on atmospheric circulation. The last article is devoted to the probability of cyclical regional distribution of mean negative diurnal temperatures, offering also a synoptic and climatological analysis of the results obtained. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Pokrovskaya, T.V. Application of the Multiple Correlation Method to the Qualitative Rules of Long Range Weather Forecasting	3
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Problems in Synoptic Climatology

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Yegorova, V.I. The Problem of the Periodicity of the Basic Forms of Atmospheric Circulation	66
Isayev, E.A., and V.B. Afanas'yeva. Probability of Negative Mean Diurnal Temperature in European USSR and Western Siberia in Transition Seasons	86

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9-21-59

GOROB'yEVA, YE. V.

## TABLE I. INDEX REPRODUCTION 507/4409

507/4409

Vorob'yeva, Gavriilovna - see observations

Voronykh, V. M. Meteorological Measurements in General and Specific Climatology (Leningrad, Glownoye Knizhnoye Upravleniye, 1960, 141 p.) (Series: The Study, Tr. 80) Printed, slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Astronomical Observatory USSR. Sov. Min. Sov. Glavnoye upravleniye glavnoye gosudarstvennoye obshchestvo akademii.

St. Petersburg, Russia; O. A. Dobrov, Doctor of Geophysical Sciences; Ed. (inside book); N. V. Ishchenko (Text); N. M. Kuznetsov.

**PURPOSE.** This publication is intended for meteorologists and geophysical climatologists.

**CONTENTS:** This issue of the Meteorological Observatory's publications contains 19 selected articles with brief summaries. In this publication, the characteristics of snow cover, ice cover under various weather conditions, the characteristics of snow cover in local, local, and forest timber belts, the diurnal characteristics of a large city are analyzed. An evaluation of the velocity of moisture dispersion and transfer is attempted. Variability in the lower boundary of circulation and the flowability of underlying temperature anomalies by height, and a review of the variability and intensity of circulation and the forces of atmospheric circulation is examined. The climatic condition in individual regions of the USSR are described. In three articles, no personalities are mentioned, references follow each article.

**REFERENCES:** The problems of the relationship between the amount of ice deposited on trees and the blizzard.

**PUBLISHER.** N. D. Institute of the Theory of Forest (Siberian) State Construc-

25

Tion Types

**Author.** S. N. Influence of a Large City Upon the Temperature, Air

Humidity, and Precipitation

**Author.** V. M. Variability in the Height of the Lower Boundary of the

Forest Cover and the Velocity of Motions Spread Over a Given Territory

**Author.** A. S. Relationship Between the Average and the Turbulent

Transfer of Moisture Over the European USSR

**Author.** Ye. V. Many-sidedness of the Characteristics of the Climate

and Intensity of Circulation in Forecasting Monthly Temperature Anomalies

**Author.** V. I. Climatic Changes in the Central Caucasus Objects

**Author.** E. N. Formation of Secondary Clouds Over the Southern

Regions of the Transcaucasian Low

**Author.** N. M. Variability of the Total Precipitation During the

Winter Period Over the Arid Regions of Europe and Asia USSR

**Author.** In Relation to the Variability of the Elements of Total Atmospheric Circula-

127

**AVAILABLE:** Library of Congress

VOROB'YEVA, Ye.V., kand. geograf. nauk; GIRSKAYA, E.I.

Characteristics of the spring--summer season for the European territory of the U.S.S.R. and western Siberia in connection with the circulation intensity in the American sector of the Northern Hemisphere. Trudy GGO no.164:21-28 '64.  
(MIRA 17:9)

VOROB'YEVA, Ye.V., kand. geograf. nauk

Spread of the macrocirculation method of long-range weather  
forecasting on the territory of the U.S.S.R. Trudy GGO no.164:  
84-89 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

VOROB'YEVA, Ye.V.

Simultaneous use of different form and intensity characteristics  
of atmospheric circulation in forecasting monthly temperature  
anomalies, Trudy GGO no.88;96-110 '60. (MIRA 13:8)  
(Atmospheric temperature)  
(Weather forecasting)

VOROB'YEVA, Ye. V.

Cand Geog Sci - (diss) "Some principles of the coupling of atmospheric processes in the northern hemisphere and the possibility of using them for long-term weather forecasts." Leningrad, 1961. 11 pp; (Main Board of the Northern Sea approaches of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute); 150 copies; free; (KL, 5-61 sup, 178)

S/169/65/000/003/023/042  
D263/D50

AUTHOR:

Vorob'yeva, Ye.V.

TITLE:

Some characteristics of the coupling of the atmospheric processes of the Eurasian and American sectors in the northern hemisphere

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1963, 3B,  
abstract 3B223 ('r. 1-y Nauchn. konferentsii po  
obshch. tsirkulyatsii atmosfery, 1960, M., gidro-  
meteoizdat, 1962, 65-77)

TEXT: Consideration of the intensity of zonal current in separate sectors of the northern hemisphere allows an explanation of certain circulation characteristics originating in one part of the hemisphere during the change of the intensity of the zonal current in another part. The author gives charts of the mean values of H-500 (N-500), constructed for the cases of intensive and weak zonal transfer (A.L. Kats' indices serve as a criterion of intensity) in the American section (35-75°N and 20-160°W); these charts allow the

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Some characteristics ...

S/169/C3/000/003/023/042  
D263/D307

characteristics of the circulation over Eurasia to be determined. Presence of a 2-center region of low pressure is characteristic for both pressure fields; one of these low pressure regions (deeper during intense zonal circulation in the American sector) is over the Canadian Arctic archipelago, the second (deeper during weak zonality in the American sector), is over the eastern coast of Eurasia. During intense zonality in the American sector the author notes weakening of the zonal transfer over Eurasia, and vice versa: during weak zonal current in the American sector an intensification of zonal transfer occurs over Eurasia. Definite zonal circulation in the western part of the hemisphere is frequently accompanied by generation of anticyclones in the eastern part of the hemisphere. Coupling of the process is also shown in multiyear characteristics of the circulation. Each type of circulation over Eurasia is most clearly expressed during strongly developed zonality in the American sector. Analysis of the periods with various types of circulation, preceded by periods of intense or weak zonality in the American sector, allowed also the discovery of asynchronous connections consisting of the fact that the distinctive features of the thermobaric field associa-

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Some characteristics ...

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D263/D307

ted with each type of circulation were more clearly expressed during periods preceded by intense zonality in the American sector, and less clearly expressed during periods preceded by weak zonality in the American sector. Charts are given of the mean positive and negative temperature anomalies for periods of each form of circulation over the European territory of the USSR after intense and weak circulation in the American sector. Consideration of the circulation intensity in the American sector allowed a series of circulation characteristics to be discovered in the Eurasian part of the hemisphere, which may be used in perfecting methods of long-range weather forecasting.

(6 refs.)

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6327

Vorob'yeva, Yevgeniya Viktorovna.

JUN 25 1963

Sopryazhennost' atmosfernykh protsessov v severnom polusharii (Conjunction of Atmospheric Processes in the Northern Hemisphere). Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1962. 115 p. 1200 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A. I. Boyeykova.

Resp. Ed.: T. V. Pokrovskaya; Eds.: L. L. Belen'kaya, and A. B. Kotikovskaya; Tech. Ed.: A. N. Sergeyev.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for meteorologists, and specialists working in the field of long-range weather forecasting.

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Conjunction of Atmospheric Processes (Cont.)

SOV/6327

**COVERAGE:** The book studies the influence of atmospheric processes occurring in the North American hemisphere upon the processes in the Atlantic-European sector. Fluctuation in the intensity of atmospheric circulation in the North American zone and its effect on the weather in the Eurasian sector, and characteristic features of the temperature-pressure field in the middle troposphere over Eurasia and their relationship with the intensity of atmospheric circulation over the North American sector are considered. Data on the distribution of temperature and precipitation anomalies over the European USSR during periods of strong and weak zonal transfer in the North American sector are included. Synchronous and asynchronous relationships between circulation in the American sector and weather conditions over Eurasia are established, and the use of these established relationships for long-range forecasts is demonstrated. The author thanks T. V. Pokrovskiy, A. L. Vitel's, and N. M. Novozhilova for their advice and collaboration. There are 96 references: 72 Soviet, 17 English, and 7 German.

Card 2/2

SON'KIN, Lev Rakhimovich; VOROB'YEVA, Ye.V., ovt. red.; RUSAKOVA,  
G.Ya., red.; ALEKSEIEV, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Winter synoptic processes in the area of the Far Eastern  
seas and weather predictions for 3 to 7 days] Zimnie sinop-  
ticheskie protsessy raiona dal'nevostochnykh morei i prognozy  
pogody na 3-7 dnei. Leningrad, GIMIZ, 1963. 105 p.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Soviet Far East—Weather forecasting)

E 12442-55

ENT(1)/EIC

P-IND - LEGIT - (D)

ACCESSION NR: ATR047618

S/2531/64/0001/154/0121/0028

AUTHOR: Vorobjeva, Ye. V. (candidate of geographical sciences) Tirskaia, G.

TITLE: Characteristics of the spring-summer season for the European territory of the SSSR and western Siberia in relation to the intensity of circulation in the American sector of the northern Hemisphere

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 104, 1964. Obshchaya sinopticheskaya klimatologiya (General synoptic climatology), 21-28

TOPIC-TAGS: atmospheric circulation, climatology, weather forecasting, long-range weather forecasting

ABSTRACT: In an earlier investigation (Sooryazhennos' i glicheskii protsessy sovremennoi sverkhstolbyannoy atmosfery (Modern supercyclogenesis processes in the modern supercyclone atmosphere), published in the journal "Trudy Glavnayoi geofizicheskoy observarorii" (Proceedings of the General Geophysical Observatory), 1962, Ye. V. Vorobjeva and G. Tirskaia have shown that the development of cyclones in the American sector of the northern Hemisphere is determined by the intensity of zonal transport in the upper troposphere. This is manifested in the trend of sharp increase in the frequency of cyclones and in the intensification of development of different types of cyclones in the American sector of the northern Hemisphere. The intensification of cyclones in the American sector of the northern Hemisphere is accompanied by the intensification of cyclones in the European sector of the northern Hemisphere.

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ACCESSION NR: AF4047618

sector, the atmospheric processes in the Eurasian part of the atmosphere have a more meridional character. In the above-cited reference this study was for the winter season only, creating the impression that the mentioned properties of atmospheric circulation may be most characteristic for that season because of that the meridional component of the pressure gradient between the equator and the pole is at its maximum. The intensity of lateral transport in the American sector, the author claims, is a phenomenon for a different season, characterized by a smaller meridional component of the gradient and a lesser wind velocity. It is difficult to conclude by determining the character of the conjugation in the spring summer season and whether small variations in the intensity of circulation in the American sector are reflected in processes in the Eurasian section. It is noted that the intensity of transport to the American sector and the amplitude of the January-July variation decrease by a factor of almost 2. The American sector is defined as the area bounded by 20° and 140°W. The quantitative indices of circulation intensity were those formulated by A. S. Kats (Meteorologicheskaya gidrologiya, No. 6, 1954), computed for the zone 35°-75°N. The analysis was based on diurnal temperature, precipitation and circulatory data for April, May and June for 12 years. The analysis led to the conclusion that the signs of the relationship between the circulation of the western and eastern parts of the northern hemisphere, noted for the winter season, hold true in spring. Origin ref. has 17.

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ACCESSION NR: A14047618

figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: CC

ORIGIN: 00

SUB CODE: ES

N) REF Sov: D04

THUR: 000

Card 3/3

L 12441-65 EWT(1)/FCC G

ACCESSION NR.: AT4047621

S/2531/64/1007 64/0044/0089

AUTHOR: Vorob'yeva, Ye. V. (Candidate of geographical sciences)

TITLE: The problem of the application of the macrocirculation method of long-range weather forecasting to the territory of the USSR

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 164, 1964.  
Obstchaya i sinopticheskaya klimatologiya (General and synoptic climatology).  
84-89

TOPIC TAGS: weather forecasting, long-range weather forecasting, atmospheric circulation, atmospheric temperature

ABSTRACT: Over a period of many years of meteorological prediction of navigation on the Northern Sea route, the Arkticheskiy i Antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut (Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute) has successfully used a macrocirculation method of long-range weather forecasting developed under the direction of G. Ya. Varginovym (Burg, A. A., Osnovy dologosrochnykh prognozov pogody, Gidrometeoizdat, Leningrad, 1960). This method makes it possible to predict (up to five months in advance) a wide range of meteorological elements and phenomena, including the trend in the development of atmospheric processes. The forecast can be made more precise directly before the onset of the processes.

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ACCESSION NR: AT4047621

C

forecasted period. Although the macrocirculation method was developed primarily for the Arctic region, it is based on established patterns of transformations of macrocirculatory processes, which in essence are the characteristics of general circulation of the atmosphere. It follows that it should theoretically be possible to apply this method to any territory in the northern hemisphere. Accordingly, experimental forecasts were made for the territory of the USSR and evaluated. The area involved was the European USSR and western Siberia. The forecast was based on "homoloc" charts of the mean monthly distribution of air temperature anomalies and charts of the actual distribution of this element. The forecasts were evaluated for a 3-year period (1955-1957) from January through October inclusive. Data for 42 stations were used, 21 in eastern Siberia and 21 in western Siberia. The forecasts were best for April, May, June and August; thus, for the most important agricultural months the success of temperature anomaly forecasts was good with respect to both sign and value. For the European USSR 34% of the forecasts were unsatisfactory; for western Siberia 26% were unsatisfactory; all others were satisfactory with respect to sign or value or both. It is therefore concluded that the macrocirculation method can be used successfully for this extensive area and the results appear to improve for the more central regions of the country. This is confirmed by precipitation forecasts; results confirming the latter will be published later. The method can also be used for foreign areas.

On the other hand, the method has not been made as yet. In particular, has

Card 2/3

I 12441-65  
ACCESSION NR: AF4047621

2 figures and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (B1) Geophysical Observatory

SUBMITTED: 00  
NO REF Sov: 002

ENCL: 90  
OTCER: 000

Card 3/3

ACC-NR: AT6021082

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/253I/66/000/198/0030/0042

AUTHOR: Vorob'yeva, Ye. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: Correlation of atmospheric processes in connection with solar activity

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 198, 1966.  
Voprosy obshchey i sinopticheskoy klimatologii (Problems of general and synoptic climatology), 30-42

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, zonal atmospheric circulation, zonal circulation correlation, solar activity atmospheric influence

ABSTRACT: The author considers the study of atmospheric activity centers, both individually and collectively, as a method for the understanding of the mutual dependence of atmospheric processes, and justifies this approach from the standpoint of elucidation of the determinants of atmospheric circulation changes. The paper discusses changes in the intensity of the zonal circulation of the America-Atlantic part of the Northern hemisphere in connection with the 27-days and the 11-years cycles of solar activity. The meteorological material was represented by daily maps of the 500 mb surface for Jan-Dec of 1949-1963 (a 15-year period), containing 193 27-day cycles. Zonal transfer indices were computed and quantized on 5 magnitude levels. For every day of the cycles, curves of repetitiveness of the various intensity levels were computed.

Card 1/2

ACC-NR: AT6021082

Further processing involved the determination of differences in the repetition frequencies between the various intensity levels. Confidence estimate analysis proved the significance (non-randomness) of the magnitude sequences. Influence of the durations of solar activity upon the correlation of American-Atlantic and Atlantic-European atmospheric processes is shown. Considerations are presented on the stimulating effect of solar activity upon zonal intensity changes in the American-Atlantic sector. The circulation features and peculiarities of the Atlantic-European sector are, in a definite way, the consequences of intensity changes in the American-Atlantic sector.

SUB CODE: 03, 04/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 017/ OTH REF: 008

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7002964 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/024/0044/0044

INVENTOR: Moravskiy, V. E.; Vorona, D. S.; Sukhov, O. V.

ORG: None

TITLE: A device for switching on transformerless capacitor welding machines. Class 21, No. 189493 [announced by the Institute of Electric Welding im. Ye. O. Paton (Institut elektrosvarki)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 24, 1966, 44

TOPIC TAGS: welding equipment, welding technology, argon, electric switchgear

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a device for switching on transformerless capacitor welding machines. The unit contains an oscillator, capacitors and discharger. The stability of the welding cycle is improved by equipping the device with a welding current commutator containing two electrodes located in an argon atmosphere.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 13Apr64

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.791 76.621.3.066.63

GURICH, N.A.; LISOV, V.I.; PLOTNIKOV, A.Ya.; KOMSHILOV, N.F.;  
VOROB'YEVA, Ye.Ya.; BALETOV, A.H.; PETRONIO, V.N.

Butts of pine logs is a valuable raw material. Bum. prom.  
36 no.10:16 0 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy  
institut (for Gurich, Lisov, Plotnikov). 2. Karal'skiy filial  
AN SSSR (for Komshilov). 3. Segezhskiy kombinat (for Vorob'yeva,  
Balletov, Petronio).

(Pine)  
(Gums and resins)

VOROB'YEVA, Ye. Ye.

AMFILOKHIYEVA, M.N.; VOROB'YEVA, Ye.Ye.; ROGOVA, O.P.

V.M.Rogovin's method for treating the umbilicus. Vop. okh.mat. i det.  
3 no.1:73-76 Ja-Y '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz akushersko-ginekologicheskoy kliniki lechebnogo fakul'teta  
II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. I.F.  
Zhordania) i 1-y Gorodskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy imeni N.I.Pirogova  
(glavnnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR L.D.Chernyshov)  
(UMBILICUS)

VOROB'YEVA, Yuliya Grigor'yevna

[Concern of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan for the  
health of the workers] Zabota Kommunisticheskoi partii  
Azerbaidzhana o zdorov'e trudiashchikhsia. Baku,  
Azerbaidzhanskoe gos. izd-vo, 1963. 47 p.

(MIRA 17:9)

AUTHORS: Chernyak, P. A., Vorob'yeva, Yu. I. SOV/72-58-7-14/19

TITLE: The Saggerless Burning of Faience Products for Sanitary-Technical Installations in Furnaces With Periodical Operation (Beskapsel'nyy obzhig sanitarno-tehnicheskikh fayansovykh izdeliy v pechakh periodicheskogo deystviya)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1958, Nr 7, pp. 43-44 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: During the years 1952 - 1955 the burning cycle (Fig 1) in the Slavutskiy works was reduced by increasing the temperatures, thus the duration of burning being reduced to 21 hours. The use of saggers was, however, a bottleneck, since the furnace volume could not be exploited by more than 0,6 - 0,65 in the case of burning with saggers. The collective of the works introduced the saggerless burning in the years 1957 - 1958, fire clay plates and struts were used in this case instead of saggers (Fig 2). Cell niches were formed in the furnace chamber by these plates and struts. The dimensions of these niches were adjusted to those of the products (Fig 3). By this method of burning the duration of burning was

Card 1/2

The Saggerless Burning of Faience Products for  
Sanitary-Technical Installations in Furnaces  
With Periodical Operation

SDV/12-58-7-14/19

reduced to 17 hours and the furnace volume increased by 30%. This was achieved by the intensification of the temperature rise (Fig 4). The output per hand was increased by 25%, the prime cost of the products was reduced by 12%. The fire-clay consumption was reduced by the fivefold, and the number of the workers occupied in this sector was reduced as well. The important technical and economic characteristic factors of the plant are given in a table. The collective of the works is working out a further perfection of the technology of saggerless burning, and the solution of other problems. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Slavutskiy zavod "Stroyfayans" (Slavutskiy Works "Stroyfayans")  
1. Ceramic materials--Processing    2. Furnaces--Performance  
3. Furnaces--Equipment    4. Industrial production--Costs

Card 2/2

VOROB'YEVA, Yu. V., Candidate Biol Sci (diss) -- "Rotting of pine sprouts,  
drooping of their shoots, and the development of methods to combat these diseases".  
Moscow, 1959. 16 pp (Moscow Order of Lenin and Order of Labor Red Banner State  
U im M. V. Lomonosov), 150 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 132)

USSR / Plant Diseases. Forest Trees.

0-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 77994

Author : Vorob'yeva, Yu. V.

Inst : Not given

Title : Toxic Effect of Fungi of the Family Fusarium on  
the Growth of Seeds and Young Pine Sprouts.

Orig Pub: Biol. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-i. in-t  
lesovodstva i mekhaniz. kh-va, 1957, No 4, 42-46

Abstract: In sterile conditions, by means of toxins isolated  
only from fungi of the family Fusarium, a disease  
was caused in pine seedlings, the picture of which  
is characteristic for the disease known under the  
name of bent seedlings. During the action of  
these toxins on the pine seed, it was established  
that the toxins of single strains of fungi from  
f. Fusarium impede the growth of the seed; the

Card 1/2

2

USSR / Plant Diseases. Forest Trees.

0-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, No 17, 77994

Abstract: toxins of others cause irreversible changes inside the seeds, killing the embryos and causing absence of germination.

Card 2/2

L 11984-66

ACC NR: AP60000768

SOURCE CODE: UR/0243/65/000/009/0025/0027

AUTHOR: Bekhli, A. F. <sup>55</sup> Braude, M. B. <sup>55</sup>; Vorob'yova, Z. G.; Shvedova, V. I.

ORG: Institute of Medical Parasitology and Tropical Medicine of the Ministry of Health SSSR, Moscow (Institut meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR)

TITLE: Phenosal synthesis

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya promyshlennost' SSSR, no. 9, 1965, 25-27

TOPIC TAGS: organic synthetic process, drug, chlorinated aromatic compound, anthelmintic

ABSTRACT: This anthelmintic, a halogenated salicylarylamide, was synthesized according to the schematic representation which yielded the N-(2'-chloro-4'-nitrophenyl)-amide of 5-chlorosalicylic acid. (See Figure.)

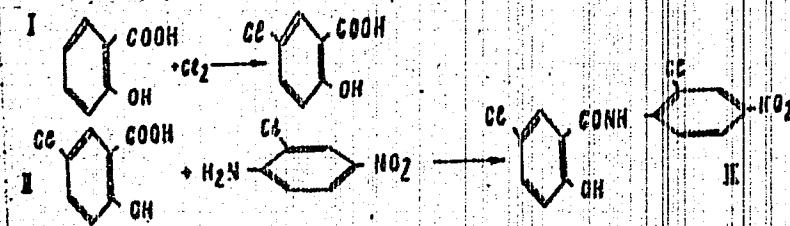
98  
B

Card 1/2

UDC: 615.778.475-012

L 11984-66

ACC NR: AP60000768



At stage I, chlorination in chlorobenzene was found to yield 76-87% of I upon careful control of chlorine introduction to avoid a reduction in yield through formation of byproducts. In stage II, the low basicity of the 2-chloro-4-nitroaniline and the breakdown of its hydrochloric salt during heating obviated the need for an excess to bind the liberated HCl. Phenosal was obtained as a light gray powder, m.p. 226-229 C, yield 67-70%. High dispersability was required for full effect (in 77.4% of the cases). Combination with other anthelmintics increases its effect. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas.

SUB CODE: 06, 07/ SUBM DATE: 29Apr65/ ORIG REF: 010/ OTH REF: 008

HW

Card 2/2

ALMAZOYEVA, V. V.; BATAYEV, P. S.; STAVROVSKAYA, V. I.; AKSEYENKO, G. R.;  
BEZZUBOVA, V. P.; VOROB'YEVA, Z. G.; GLADKIKH, V. F.; ZHUKOVA, L. I.;  
ZUYEVA, N. K.; KOROGODINA, Yu. V.; KLIMOVA, L. P.; KRYLOV, A. S.;  
MASLOV, A. V.; PEYKRE, A. E.; SADOVSKAYA, G. Yu.; SPERANSKAYA, V. N.;  
SOLOVEY, V. Ya.; TURCHINS, M. Ye.; SHANRAY, A. F.; SHIPTSIINA, N. K.;  
SHINKEVICH, M. A.

Field trials of new repellents. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. no.4:  
457-464 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz entomologicheskogo otdela i otdela sinteticheskikh preparatov  
Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni  
Ye. I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. -  
instituta - prof. P. G. Sergiyev, zav. otdelami - prof. V. N.  
Beklemishev i prof. V. I. Stavrovskaya)

(INSECT BAITS AND REPELLENTS)

MATAIASOV, S.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; NOSKOV, Yu.A., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye:  
RAMODIN, V.N., inzh.; SUCAK, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHIMAREV, S.S.,  
inzh.; KURITSIN, V.I.; YAKUBOV, M.A.; VAVILOV, G.S., starshiy mekhanik;  
OVCHINNIKOV, Yu.P., starshiy mekhanik; DEVICHINSKIY, Yu.V., starshiy  
laborant; GOL'DENTUL, A.E., inzh.; VOROP'YEVA, E.M., starshiy tekhnik.

[Transportation of goods subject to freezing; problem in the theory  
of freezing and the mechanization of loosening operations.] Perevozki  
smerzaiushchiksiya gruzov; voprosy teorii smerzaniia i mekhanizatsii  
rykhleniya. Moskva, Transport, 1964, 132 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi  
nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhного transporta.  
Trudy, no.273). (MIRA 17:9)

VOROB'YEVA-BLOKHINA, E.I.

*Platycephalichthys*, a new genus of crossopterygian fishes from  
the Devonian of the Lovat' River. Paleont. zhur. no.3:95-106  
'59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Paleontologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Lovat' Valley--Crossopterygii, Fossil)

VOROB'YEV-DESYATOWSKIY, V. S.

Grammar, Comparative and General - Pronoun

Criticism of N. YA Marr's theory on the origin and development of personal pronouns in the light of Stalin's work on linguistics. Vest. Len. un 6, No. 11, 1951.

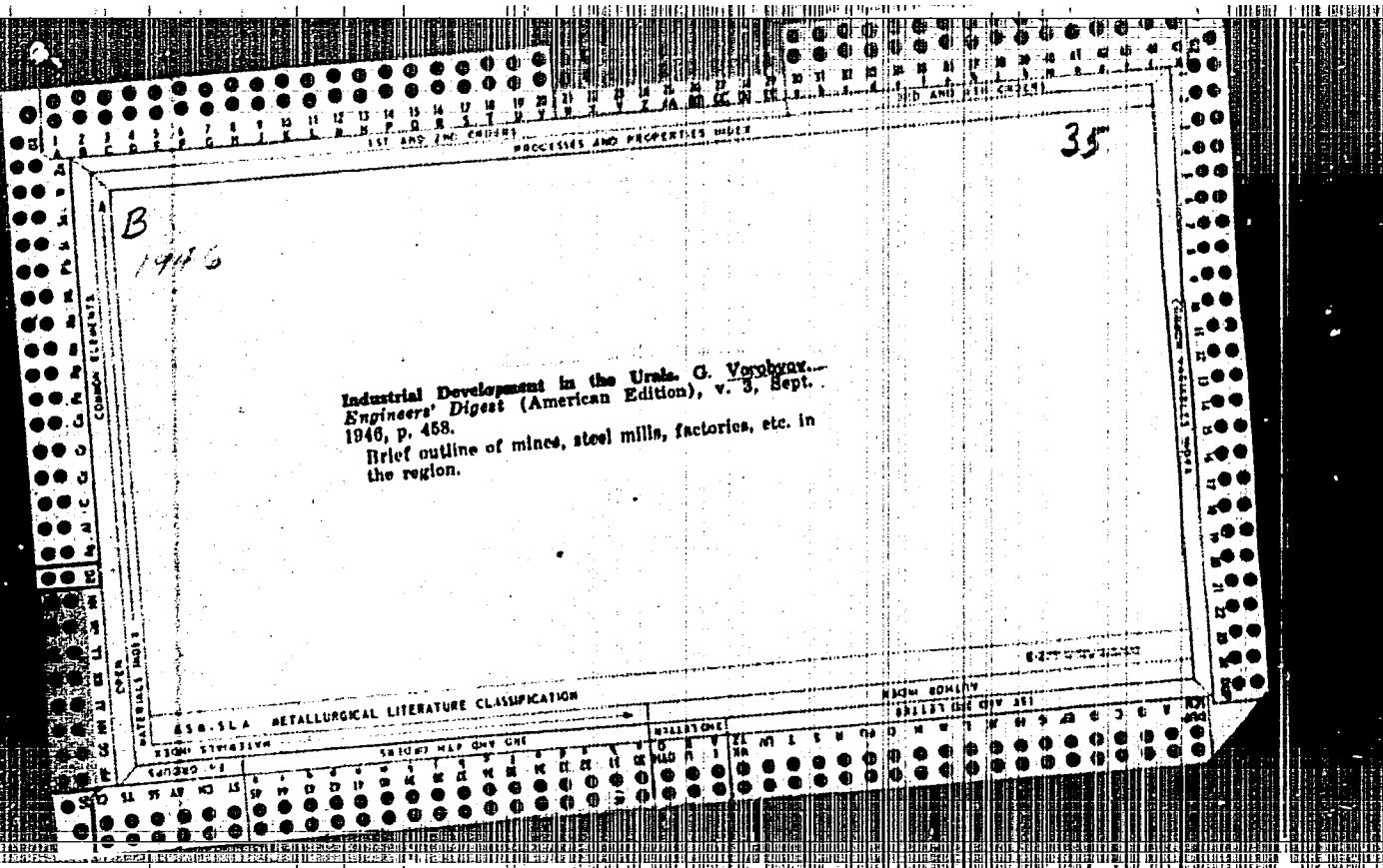
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1953? Unclassified.

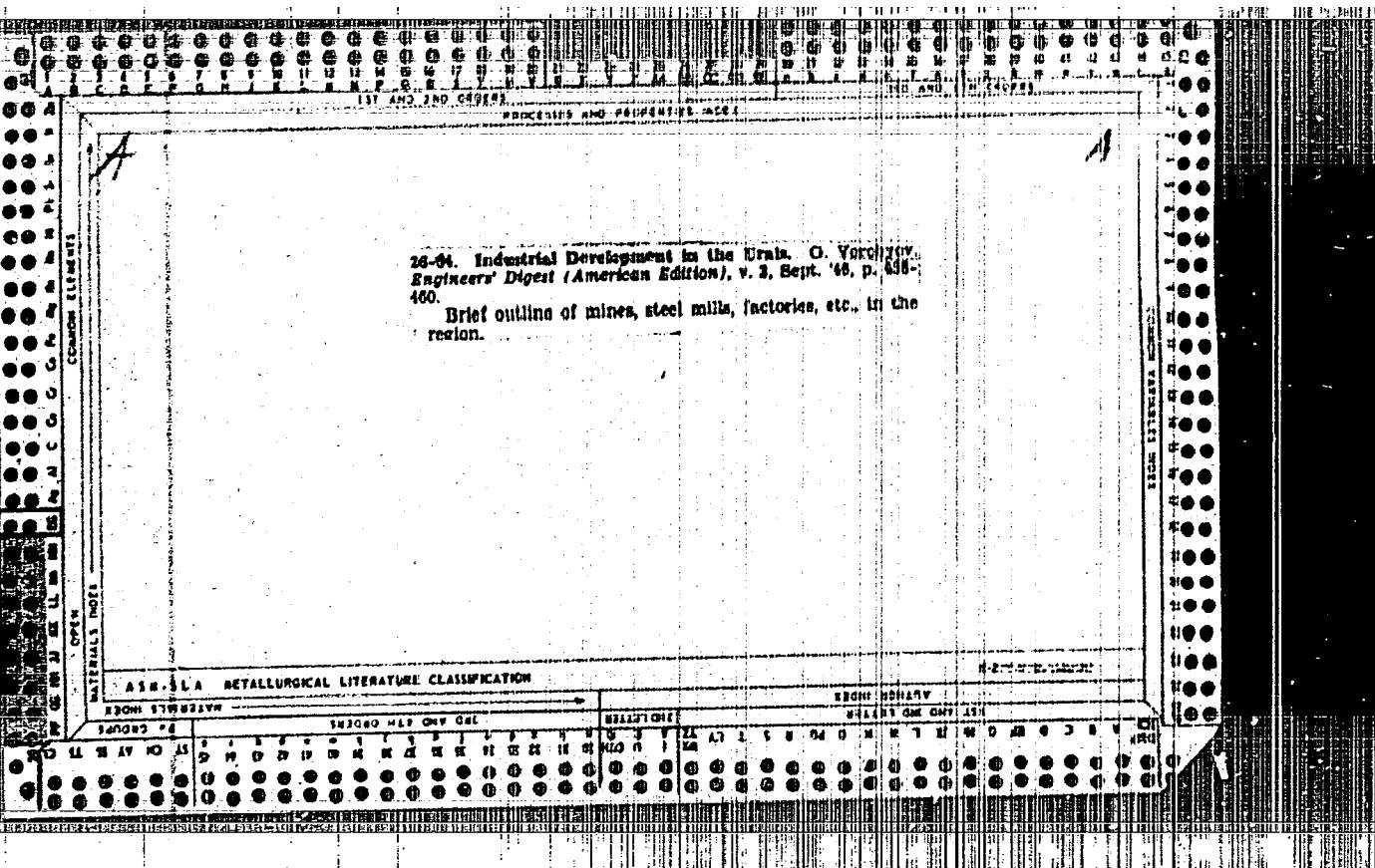
VOROB'EVSKIY, B. I.

4580. VOROB'EVSKIY, B. I. rabota na gil'zovykh mashinakh. RUHNOVODSTVO Dlya MASHINISTOK. m., pishchepromizdat, 1954. 65 s. s ill. 22 sm. (ucheb. posobie dlya podgotovki kadrov massovykh professiy). 3.000 ekz. 1 r. 10 k.-55-152/p

679.74

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol. 1, 1956





GOL'DBERG, L.I.; VOROB'YEVSKAYA, R.I.

Diagnostic and prognostic significance of the thymol test in epidemic hepatitis. Kaz. med. zhur. no.6:17-18 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. 1-ya gorodskaya bol'nitsa g.Magnitogorska (glavnnyy vrach -  
G.I.Drobyshev).  
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (THYMOL)

GREVISEVA, Ye.M.; VOROB'IEVSKAYA, R.I. (Magnitogorsk)

Case of brucellosis with the clinical picture of parmyelophthisis.  
Klin.med. 39 no.3:132-134 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1.Iz I Magnitogorskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zas-  
luzhennyy vrach RSFSR G.I. Drobyshev).  
(BRUCELLOSIS) (ANEMIA)

VOROB'YEVSKAYA, R.I.; GOL'DBERG, L.I.

Pathogenesis of ovalocytosis. Sov.med. 23 no.8:98-100 Ag '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz 1-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach - zaslushennyi vrach  
RSFSR G.I. Drobyshev) g. Magnitogorska.  
(ERYTHROCYTES)

ACCESSION NR: AP4012034

S/0185/64/009/001/0091/0095

AUTHOR: Blinkin, A. M.; Vorobyov, V. V.

TITLE: Diffusion of iron in zirconium

SOURCE: Ukrayins'ky fizichny zhurnal, v. 9, no. 1, 1964, 91-95

TOPIC TAGS: iron, zirconium, diffusion coefficient, self-diffusion coefficient, self-diffusion temperature

ABSTRACT: Diffusion of iron in high purity zirconium was investigated by radioscopic tracers in a specially designed apparatus. A new modification of the absorption method for finding the self-diffusion coefficient with the help of a control slice of 8 mm in diameter and 3 mm high is described. This method permits not to take into account the radioactive decay correction. The method applies thin radioactive layers on the heated surface of the sample by evaporation from the solid phase.

The coefficients of the diffusion of iron into zirconium were established. It is shown that the atomic mobility of iron in the zirconium lattice is higher than of tantalum and tin.

The relationship between the diffusion coefficients of iron in zirconium is given by formulas:

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4012034

$$D_{e,zr} = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \exp\left(-48000 \frac{1}{RT}\right) \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{sec}^{-1},$$

$$D_{p,zr} = 4 \cdot 10^{-3} \exp\left(-30000 \frac{1}{RT}\right) \text{cm}^2 \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}.$$

The authors appreciate very much the sincere interest and help in this work of V. Ye Tvanov, doctor of phys. - math. sciences.

Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 7 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kharkiv's'kyj devzhuniversy\*tet (Kharkov State University)

SUBMITTED: 10Jun63 DATE ACQ: 14Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, ML NO REF Sov: 005 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

VOROCHAYEV, M.

A line that inspires. Okhr. truda i sots. strakh. 4 no.10:9 0  
'61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Predsedatel' obshchestvennogo soveta pri Rudenskoy bol'nitse,  
Pukhovichskiy rayon Minskoy oblasti.

(Pukhovichskiy District--Public health)  
(Works councils)

VOROCHIN, A.F.

Device for duplication of drawings. Politekh. obuch. no.8:89 Ag '58.  
(MIRA 11:9)

1.Institut usovershenstvovaniya uchiteley, g. Barnaul.  
(Copying processes)

RAYKO, V.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; VOLKOV, Ya.R., nauchnyy sotrudnik; NEVEDUYUSHCHIY, A.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik; IPATOV, P.P., inzh., red.; SHULYATSKIY, D.I., inzh., red.; VORODIMOV, N.I., inzh., red.; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhn. red.

[Instructions for the operation of the mechanical equipment of open-hearth shops] Pravila tekhnicheskoi eksploatatsii nekhnicheskogo oborudovaniia martenovskikh tsekhov. Khar'kov, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1957. 112 p.  
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii proizvodstva i truda chernoy metallurgii (for Rayko, Volkov, Neveduyushchiy). 2. Ministerstvo chernoy metallurgii (for Ipatov, Shulyatskiy). 3. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'" (for Vorodimov).

(Open-hearth process)

VORODIMOV, N.I.

RAYKO, V.V. nauchnyy sotrudnik; VOLKOV, Ya.R. nauchnyy sotrudnik; LEVITSKIY, D.A. nauchnyy sotrudnik; KHODAK, A.N. nauchnyy sotrudnik; RATNER, Yu.Z. inzhener; VORODIMOV, N.I. inzhener; GRISHAYEV, N.N. inzhener; SHULYATSKIY, D.I. inzhener, redaktor; ANDREYEV, S.A. tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Rules for the technical operation of cranes] Pravila tekhnicheskoi ekspluatatsii pod "emykh kranov. Khar'kov, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1957. 167 p.

(MIRA 10:5)

1. Russia (1923 U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo chernoy metallurgii.
  2. Vsesoiznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii chernoy metallurgii. (for Rayko, Volkov, Levitskiy, Khodak)
  3. Otdel glavnogo mekhanika Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii. (for Shulyatskiy)
  4. Zavod "Azovstal'" (for Ratner)
  5. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'" (for Vorodimov, Grishayev)
- (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

UTYAMYSHEV, Rustam Ismailovich; MORDVINOVA, N.P., inzh., ved. red.;  
VORODIN, B.A., inzh., red.; SOROKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Apparatus for precise measurement of the frequency of power supply sources in a frequency range of 300 to 1500 c.p.s.]  
Apparatura dlja tochnogo izmereniia chastoty istochnikov elektricheskoi energii v diapazone 300-15— gts. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 23 p. (Peredcovoi nauchn. i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 36. No.P-58-39-10)  
(MIRA 16:3)

(Frequency measurements)  
(Electric power supply to apparatus)

UTYAMYSHEV, Rustam Ismailovich; SHTEYNBOK, G.Yu., inzh., ved. red.;  
VORODIN, B.A., inzh., red.; SOROKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Highly stable electronic IV-2S microsecond meter with quartz  
stabilization and IG-1 device for checking and calibrating  
precision-type electronic microsecond and millisecond meters]  
Vysokostabil'nyi elektronnyi mikrosekundomer IV-2S s kvartsevoi  
stabilizatsiei i pribor IG-1 dlja provesti i kalibrovki toch-  
nykh elektronnykh mikro- i millisekundomerov. Moskva, Filial  
Vses. in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 28 p. (Peredo-  
voi nauchno-tehnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 31.  
No.P-58-37/7) (MIRA 16:3)

(Electronic measurements) (Time measurements)

SENCHENKOV, Aleksandr Filippovich; STEPANOV, Pavel Vasil'yevich;  
DMITRIYEVA, T.I., otv. za vypusk; VORODIN, B.A., red.;  
SUKHAREVA, R.A., tekhn.red.

[Design and construction of split ribbon cores for transformers]  
Konstruktsiia i tekhnologija izgotovlenija razreznykh lentochnykh  
serdechnikov dlja transformatorov. Moskva, Ob-vo po raspro-  
straneniju polit. i nauchnykh znanii RSPSER. Moskovskii dom nauchno-  
tekhn.propagandy im. F.E.Dzerzhinskogo, 1958. 35 p. (Peredovoi opyt  
proizvodstva. Ser."Radiopriborostroenie," no.4) (MIRA 13:2)  
(Electric transformers)

VORODIN, Boris Aleksandrovich; GUSEVA, T.S., red.; KREYS, I.G.  
tekhn.red.

[Semiconductors] Poluprovodniki. Moskva, Gos.uchebno-pedagog.  
izd-vo M-va prosv. RSFSR, 1960. 71 p.

(MIRA 14:1)

(Semiconductors)

VORODIN, B.A., red.; SUKHAREVA, R.A., tekhn.red.

[Program control of metal-cutting machines] Programmnoe upravlenie metallorezhushchimi stankami. Moskva, 1958. 51 p. (Perevod opyt proizvodstva. Seria "Kompleksnaya avtomatisatsiya i mekhanizatsiya protsessov proizvodstva v mashinostroenii," nos. 3/4) (MIRA 12/6)

1. Moskovskiy Dom nauchno-tehnicheskoy propagandy imeni F.E.Dzerzhinskogo.  
(Machine tools—Numerical control)

VORODYUKHINA, G.I.

Healing of the bone defect following the taking of a transplant.  
Trudy Len.gos.nauch.-issl.inst.travm.i ortop. no.8:173-178 '61.  
(BONE GRAFTING) (MIRA 15:9)

PETRUNIN, V.I.; VOROGUSHIN, M.F.

Limiting the density of electron clusters by a space charge  
in the multipaction effect. Elektrofiz. pp. no.2:25-30 '64.  
(MIRA 18:3)

VVEROGUSHIN, T.

CA

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Picrometric method of determination of pigment in  
pastes. T. I. Vnerushin. Byull. Obzrena Opt. i Lab.  
Promst. Prod. 1940, No. 6, 7.—The proposed method  
is based on the addititveness of densities of pigment and its  
medium. The d. of the paste is d<sub>p</sub>; and the percentage  
of pigment is calcd. from the following formula:  $P =$   
 $100 d_p(d_p - d)/(d_p - d_s)$ , where  $P$  = percentage of pig-  
ment,  $d_s$  = d. of the suspension medium,  $d_p$  = d. of pig-  
ment and  $d$  = density of the paste. The density of the  
pigment is d<sub>p</sub>, by suspending it in a liquid of known d.  
and using the formula  $d_p = (100 - h)d_s/(100d_s - d_h)$ .

David Arlow

4.0.1.4. DETAILED LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PA-1/L9T22

VOROGUSHIN, T. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Lacquers, Testing  
Chemistry - Oxygen, Liquid

Apr 48

"Apparatus for Testing Lacquer Paint Coatings at  
Low Temperatures," S. V. Yakubovich, T. I. Vorogushin,  
2 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XIV, No 4

Existing testing methods can be used only at room  
temperature. Authors' apparatus is designed to  
operate at temperatures down to -60°. Cooling is  
effected by liquid oxygen and solid CO<sub>2</sub>. Striker is  
manually controlled gravity hammer.

4/19/2022

16  
VOROUSHIN, T.  
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS  
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

ON THE METHOD OF TESTING THE STRENGTH OF LACQUER PAINT COATINGS  
UNDER IMPACT STRETCHING. SV Yakubovich and TI Vorovushin,  
Zavodskaya Laboratoriya 1949, vol. 15, May pp. 594-599. In Russian  
Questions relating to the testing of lacquer paint coatings under  
impacts causing the deformation of the coated material are considered.  
The construction of apparatus suitable for such tests is outlined  
and the results of experiments carried out to find the effect  
of various test conditions are given. An improved testing apparatus  
and its use are described. The coating is applied on standard  
steel plates (for aviation paints the plates are duralumin)  
and impacts are carried out with loads of up to 1 kg. at a  
temperature of  $20 \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a relative humidity of 65-70%.

## ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED	INDEXED	SERIALIZED	FILED
M	W	A	V

VOROGUSHIN, V.T.

Selecting optimum parameters for a supersonic ramjet engine with a  
heat exchanger. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; av.tekh. 4, no.4:75-81 '61.  
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy aviationsionnyy institut, kafedra 201.  
(Airplanes—Ramjet engines)

35111

S/147/61/00C/004/010/021

E073/E335

26.1130

AUTHOR: Vorogushin, V.T.

TITLE: Selection of optimum parameters for a supersonic ram-jet engine with a heat-exchanger

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,  
Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 4, 1961, 75 - 81

TEXT: The effect of basic flight parameters on a supersonic ramjet engine has been studied in order to make possible the selection of optimum calculation parameters for such an engine. A calculation method was developed on the basis of the following findings, partly presented in graphs. 1) The value, Q/R (the relation of consumed heat energy to available thrust) depends on the preheating temperature of the flow  $T_3^*$ , K, behind the heat-exchanger at various flight velocities  $M$ . Q/R versus  $T_3^*$

are plotted for Mach numbers of 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5 and 4; each of these curves has a minimum value and a curve of the loci of minimum Q/R values as a function of  $M$  is also plotted. 2) The

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Selection of optimum parameters ...  
thrust coefficient  $C_R$  depends on the preheating temperature of the flow and on flight velocities; the value increases approximately linearly in the temperature range of 1,000 to about 1,500 K, then flattens off and decreases again after reaching a maximum of about 0.39. 3) The required heat-emission area decreases with increasing flight altitudes. 4) With rising temperature of the heat-emission area, other conditions being constant, the mean logarithmic temperature head rises, and therefore the required heat-emission area diminishes. 5) With rising preheating temperature of the flow, other conditions being constant, the required area increases proportionally to  $\ln(\Theta_2/\Theta_3)$  and to  $(\mu)^{0.8} C_p$  and in inverse proportion to the increase in the heat-conductivity coefficient  $\lambda$ , where  $\Theta_2$  and  $\Theta_3$  are the mean logarithmic temperature heads between the heat-emitting wall and the air flow before and after the heat-exchanger, respectively,  $\mu$  is the

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S/147/61/000/004/010/021  
E073/E335

Selection of optimum parameters ...  
viscosity coefficient at average flow temperature and  $C_p$   
is the heat capacity at constant pressure. 6) The required  
heat-emission area depends on flight velocity. In the study,  
air was assumed to be preheated by a heat-exchanger with a  
liquid or gaseous medium or directly in the reactor. The  
following calculation data were considered: constant  
temperature of heat-emitting wall, 1800 K; diameter of  
section of mid-engine, 2 m; the equivalent diameter of air  
canals in the heat-exchange unit, 0.01 m; relation of cross-  
section of air canals to that of the heat-exchange unit, 0.5  
and velocity coefficient at entrance end of air canals, 0.22.  
There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy aviatzionnyy institut (Moscow  
Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 22, 1960

Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860910003-3

VOROGUSHINA, L.I. (Pyatigorsk)

IULiiia Matveevna Shishimer. Med.sestra 15 no.11:23-24 N 156.  
(SHISHIMER, IULIIA MATVERVNA, 1898- ) (MIRA 9:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860910003-3"

SOV/133-59-5-1/31

AUTHORS: Zaytsev, Kh.P., Docent, Volokh, I.A. and  
Vorogushina, Z.N.

TITLE: Blending of Iron Ores at Iron and Steel Works (Usredneniye  
zheleznykh rud na metallurgicheskikh zavodakh)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1959, Nr 5, pp 385 - 389 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the supply of ores to Ukrainian iron and steel works has been carried out. It was found that averaging the composition of ores by blending is, on the whole, insufficient. Disadvantages, in supplying a given works from a number of mines, are stressed as it was found that in some cases the variability in the composition of ores blended at the works was higher than that of deliveries from a given mine. Non-uniformity in deliveries of ores (in respect to quality and quantity) and insufficient ore stocks at works make blending problems more difficult. At works where the blending of ores is practised, the mean variation in the iron content of the ore burden is maintained within a range of  $\pm 1\%$ . If the deficiencies in the organisation of supplying works with ores are rectified, the variability in the iron

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SOV/153-59-5-1/31

Blending of Iron Ores at Iron and Steel Works

content of ores charged to the furnaces can be  
reduced to  $\pm 0.5$  to  $\pm 0.7\%$ .

There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut  
(Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

Card 2/2

ZEDGENIDZE, G.A.; MAREY, A.N.; ARSEN'YEVA, M.A.; VOROG'YEV, Ye.I.; KAVETSKIY,  
R.Ye.; KOLESNIKOV, A.T.; GEDEONOV, L.I.; ZELENKOV, A.G.

Third International Conference on the Use of Atomic Energy for Peaceful  
Purposes (Geneva, 1964). Med. rad. 19 no.1:84-91 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:7)

УОРОКИ АНУВА, М.Ф.

## 25(2,5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2885

Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'stvo Institut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya

Povysheniye prochnosti elementov konstruktsiy 1 detalej mashin (Increasing the Strength of Constructional and Machine Elements). Moscow, Naukgliz, 1959. 210 p. [Series: Itc: Zbornik/ kn. 91] 5,500 copies printed.

Ed. (Title Pages): I. V. Rudnitskaya, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. (Inside book): A. G. Militin, Engineer-Tech. Ed.: V. D. Koz'min; Managing Ed. for Literature on Transport Machine Building (Machine); E. A. Ponomarev, Eng. Inger.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for designers, process engineers, and scientific research workers in the machine-building industry.

CONTENTS: The collection contains papers dealing with experimental work done recently by TAKHTINS. The experiments are concerned with the practical use of surface work hardening in industry. Industrial practices intended to increase the strength and service life of machine parts and constructional elements are discussed. Several articles are devoted to problems of increasing the fatigue strength of machine parts by work hardening. Industrial practices of KHNZ in Kraatzek in external burnishing of large machine parts are presented. Tools and fixtures used in surface work hardening are described. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each article.

Author(s): I. V. Rudnitskaya, T. V. Mauzova, and L. N. Sosmanov. Subject(s): Effect of Work Hardening on the Strength of Carbon Steels 129

Changes in hardness, ductility, yield, ultimate stress, impact toughness, and fatigue limit of carbon steels due to work hardening are investigated. Results are presented in tables and diagrams.

Author(s): I. V. Rudnitskaya and T. V. Mauzova. Title of Large Print: Deformations on the Strength Properties of Austenitic Steels 159

The investigation described in this article was conducted in order to establish the effect of extensive strain hardening on the fatigue resistance of heat-resistant steels. In addition to fatigue tests, short-time tensile, compression, impact, and hardness tests were taken. The tests were taken at room temperature (20°C) and at elevated temperatures (400°C). The effect of different treatment on tensile-hardened steels and the simultaneous effect of strain hardening and artificial aging were investigated.

Author(s): B. I. Rannikate, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Professor; of Plastic Materials. Microscopic Investigation 168

Resistance of 27J23 Martensitic Steel at High Temperature. Fatigue 174  
This method of investigation and preparation of samples are described. The variation of temperature of external burning of specimens and the sensitivity to stress concentrations, and the changes in microstructure due to cyclic loading are analyzed. The influence of plastic strains and plastic deformation on the mechanical properties of the material is discussed.

17. MODERN STRENGTH-TESTING EQUIPMENT 188

Yaroshchikov, S. I., Institute of Technical Sciences, and N. Ya. Nauchnye doklady, Director, Head Machine for Fatigue Testing, about With up to 200-Millimeter Disks 201

This machine, designed and built by TAKHTINS, requires only 16 km. for fatigue testing 200-millimeter sheets. It employs the principle of resonance for loading. Other design considerations and operating techniques are discussed.

28886  
S/590/61/101/000/007/015  
D217/D305

168100

AUTHOR:

Vorokhanova, M.F., Engineer

TITLE:

Microscopic investigation of plastic deformation  
at high temperatures

SOURCE:

Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy insti-  
tut tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya. [Trudy], v. 101,  
1961. Issledovaniye novykh zharoprochnykh splavov  
dlya energetiki, 120 - 129

TEXT: Preliminary results of a microscopic study of plastic de-  
formation during heating in vacuum are reported. Flat specimens of  
stainless steel 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) (0.12 C, 0.46 Si, 1.38 Mn, 17.9  
Cr, 9.75 Ni and 0.47 Ti) of 3 x 3 mm working cross section were  
used. The above steel possesses high plasticity, high strength and  
a one-phase structure. The specimens were heated in a vacuum fur-  
nace up to 1200°, soaked for 4 hours and furnace-cooled in order  
to ensure a large austenitic grain size. They were then polished  
and graduation lines made in them in order to measure deformation

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22026  
S/590/61/101/000/007/015  
D217/D305

Microscopic investigation of ...

during tensile testing. This was followed by heating to a predetermined temperature and application of an appropriate load. During deformation, the specimen surface was periodically photographed. The deformed specimens were removed from the vacuum chamber and subjected to qualitative and quantitative analysis, consisting of metallographic analysis, electronic microscopy, and determination of the degree of slip by means of an interference microscope. The form and distribution of the traces of slip along the grains, the instant of their formation and development with increase in temperature and time, were observed. A qualitative estimation of deformation was carried out from the number of traces of slip per unit surface area, from their total length and depth and from the average displacement of the traces of slip. It was found that irreversible structural changes in the form of traces of slip develop on a polished specimen surface when stresses slightly in excess of the yield strength are applied in the temperature range 20-400°. This shows that plastic deformation in this temperature range occurs by displacement of some crystal portions relative to others, the displacement taking place along slip planes. The traces of

Card 2/3

L 22294-66 EWP(x)/EWT(m)/ETG(m)-5/T/EWA(4)/EWP(n)/EVI(v)/EWP(t) IJP(e) EM/  
ACC NR: AP6009811 MJW/JD (N) UR/0096/65/C00/004/0022/0025

AUTHOR: Shesheney, M.F. (Candidate of technical sciences); Vorokhanova,  
M.F. (Engineer)

ORG: TsvNIITMASH

TITLE: High chromium steel for cast turbine blades

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no.4, 1966, 22-25

TOPIC TAGS: chromium steel, turbine blade, gas turbine engine

ABSTRACT: A table gives the chemical composition and properties of steels and alloys used to fabricate cast turbine blades. The table shows that even for short term operation, chromium steels are used at a temperature no higher than 550°C. At higher temperatures chromium steels and special alloys are used. The chemical composition of the metal (2 melts) used for the turbine blades investigated experimentally was within the following limits: 0.13-0.15% carbon; 0.20-0.27% silicon; 0.44-0.48% manganese; 10.47-10.96% chromium; 1.58-1.84% tungsten; 0.72-0.76% molybdenum; 0.30-0.32% vanadium. Samples of turbine vanes made of this steel were subjected to metallographic investigation and tests of their mechanical properties. The results are given in a series of curves and tables. Preliminary results from the testing of samples with a diameter

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UDO: 66.9.15-194:62-135.001.45

L 22234-66

ACC-NR: AP6009811

of 5 mm cut from turbine blades show that the limiting long term strength of this steel (TsZh-5) at 580°C and a service life of ten thousand hours is about 17 kgf/mm<sup>2</sup>. The article concludes that TsZh-5 steel is an industrially promising material for production of cast turbine blades.  
Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 11,13 / SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REP: 007/

Card 2/2 nst

S/124/62/000/007/025/027  
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Vorokhanova, M. F.

TITLE: Microscopic investigation of plastic deformation at high temperatures

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, no. 7, 1962, 62-63,  
abstract 7V482 (V sb. Issled. novykh zharoprochn.  
splavov dlya energetiki, M., Mashgiz, 1961, 120-129)

TEXT: Austenitic steel 1X18H9T(1Kh18N9T) is investigated at different temperatures of heating in vacuum. Metallographic investigation showed that at stresses slightly exceeding the yield limit, irreversible structural changes appear in the form of gliding traces in the temperature interval 20 - 400°C on the polished surface of the specimen. This indicates that plastic deformation between 20 and 400°C takes place as a displacement of one part of the crystal with respect to the other, in the shear plane. Gliding traces in the austenite steel are rectilinear. With increasing temperature the rectilinear character is disturbed in the neighborhood of in-

Card 1/2

Microscopic investigation of ...

S/124/62/000/007/025/027  
D234/D308

clusions. The distance between traces increases with temperature, the relief of traces becoming sharper. If the degree of deformation increases, a new system of traces sometimes appears, considerably inclined to the former. The amount of traces per unit surface of the specimen decreases sharply as the temperature rises from 20° to 500°C. At 500°C the number of traces decreases and the grain boundaries become visible. The variation of the number of traces with temperature is almost linear. The importance of grain boundaries increases with temperature. At 700° and 900°C there are no traces of gliding at all, the grain size increases and their boundaries become much thicker. *[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]*

Card 2/2

The application of the hydrogen and quinhydrone electrodes in mixed solvents. I.  
I. ZHUKOV AND I. G. VORONCHIKOV. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.), 2, 300-407 (1932). The  $p\mu$  of various aq. solns. to which varying amounts of MeOH, EtOH, Me<sub>2</sub>CO and CH<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>, were added, was detd. by means of H<sub>2</sub> or a quinhydrone electrode set against a standard sdat. calomel electrode. The addn. of MeOH, EtOH and Me<sub>2</sub>CO increases the pH whether in acid or basic medium, which agrees with the work of Michaelis and Mizrahi. However, of the two electrodes, the quinhydrone gives the lower  $p\mu$ . Addn. of CH<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub> to buffer solns. has no effect on the  $p\mu$  when measured with the H<sub>2</sub>-electrode; but depresses it slightly when the quinhydrone electrode is used. This agrees well with the work of Kolthoff on the effect of sugars on buffer solns. S. L. MADDOCK

S. L. 35A1988

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001**

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860910003-3"

5365. DETERMINATION OF TETRAETHYL LEAD IN ETHINATED GASOLINE AND KEROSENE. Verokhobin, I. G. and Koblyanova, T. N. (Gigiena i Sanit., 1948, vol. 13, (11), 30; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1949, vol. 43, 9423). Determination of as little as 0.125 m.g./l. is made by treatment with aqueous KI-I at 80-90°. Et<sub>4</sub>Pb can also be determined by decomposition with ultra-violet light and estimation of Et radicals by indirect means. Pb is determined colorimetrically as the sulphide.

C.A.

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/20/2001**

CIA-RDP86-00513R001860910003-3"

VEROKHOBIN, I. G.

PA 6117

USSR/Chemistry - Hydrogen Sulfide  
Chemistry - Air - Analysis

Jan 1948

"A Rapid Method for Determining Hydrogen Sulfide in  
Air," I. G. Verokhobin, Ye. D. Filyanetskaya, All-Union  
Inst Preservation of Labor, 2 pp

"Zavod Labor" Vol XIV, No 1

Brief description of Littl'fel'd's. method, followed  
by author's method for exact determination of hydro-  
gen sulfide whose content in air does not exceed  
0.015 mg per liter of air. Describes construction of  
apparatus used in author's method of exact deter-  
mination.

6117

VOROKHOBIN, I. G.

Nov 49

USSR/Physics - Colorimetry  
Spectrum Analysis

"Photocolorimeter for Work in the Ultraviolet Region of the Spectrum," M. A. Petrova,  
I. G. Vorokhobin, Leningrad Inst for Protection of Labor, All-Union Cen Committee of  
Trade Unions, 2 pp

"Zavod Lab" No 11

Extension of photoelectric colorimetry into ultraviolet part of spectrum can give good  
practical results in many cases, since selective absorption in this region is observed  
in many organic compounds. Describes apparatus for measuring small concentrations of  
solutions which utilize above principle. Includes photograph and diagram.

PA 153T87

7 An ultraviolet photocalorimeter. M. A. Petruva and I. O. Vorokbin (All-Union Central Council Trade Unions, Leningrad). Zavedskaya Lab. 15, 1374-6(1949).—In this split-beam white-light colorimeter, both beams pass through a rotating disk and converge on the same photocell. The total flux in one beam is varied by means of a calibrated diaphragm until the ripple in the signal is minimized.

Cyrus Feldman

1. VOROKHOBIN, I. G. and KOZLYAYEVA, T. N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Alcohol
7. Photocolorimetric determination of quantities of ethyl alcohol. Trudy Vses. inst. sel'khoz.mikrobiol. 11 No. 2, 1951.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

VOPROSHENIY, 1.G.

5265 pritor dlya lystrogo opredeleniya parov teluola v vozdekhle.(cpisanije  
pretra and isytriktaiya i ekspluatatsii.). L., 1954 g. vkluch. cyl.,  
s ill. 20sm (vts Gps. Vsesoyuz. nauch-issled. in-t. okhyany truda v g. leningrade.  
1. 000eks. bespl.  
(55 1483) 614.71.074

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', vol. 1. 1955